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## THE LOSSES IN KANSAS ANNUALLY FROM BLACKLEG \$100,000.

DR. FISHER, STATE VETERINARIAN, CONDEMNES PRACTICE OF SKINNING DEAD OF DISEASE.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES DANGEROUS ALIKE TO MAN AND BEAST.

### Death of Human Beings.

Complaint some time ago was made to the State Board of Health of the practice of skinning cattle that die of disease and selling the hides—a practice that long has prevailed in certain sections of Kansas. The board discussed this subject at its late meeting and instructed its bacteriologist, Dr. Paul Fischer, who also is a veterinarian of the State Agricultural college, to investigate the complaint and make a report.

Dr. Fischer, March 2nd, filed his report with Dr. Swan, secretary of the board. It is as follows:

### DR. FISHER'S STATEMENT.

The practice of skinning cattle that die of disease and selling their hides often enables the unfortunate owner to appreciably reduce a loss that in either case may be a great one. Frequently no objection whatever can be raised against this practice.

However, when infectious diseases have been the cause of such deaths, the question assumes a different aspect. Many infectious diseases are dangerous alike to man and beasts and it requires very little knowledge to show the risk attending the skinning of an animal that died of a disease which is transmissible to man. Slight wounds or abrasions which may be considered as always present on the hands of the operator afford abundant opportunity for a direct infection by the disease germs. Accidental injuries during the operation of removing the hide may also occur and are of equal importance.

### MAY RESULT IN DEATH.

The result of such an infection may be a serious illness or even death, hence anything but pleasant. At a recent meeting of the State Board of Health the question of the danger from infection by anthrax, blackleg and malignant oedema, during the operation of skinning animals that died of any of these diseases, was under discussion. The similarity of these diseases, the occurrence of two of them in human beings as well as in animals, the occurrence of blackleg in animals only, and the fact that the disease may easily be confounded with or mistaken for one of the other diseases, and vice versa, made it seem desirable that a short sketch be written, showing the need of more general information leading to a better understanding of the nature of these diseases and the dangers attending the indiscriminate skinning of animals dead from disease and of transporting their hides and exposing them for sale.

It is not the purpose of this article to detail the symptoms of each of these diseases and thus enable any one concerned to make a reliable differential diagnosis. As I will show presently, this would be a needless undertaking for our present purpose.

### SHOULD BE CONSIDERED CRIMINAL.

What I wish to show is that it is wrong and ought to be considered criminal for a farmer or stockman to skin any animal that died of an infectious disease of any kind whatever and then offer the hide for sale. Such a proceeding should not be allowed except under the supervision of the most rigid sanitary police control.

Anthrax, blackleg and malignant oedema are diseases all three of which occur among the farm animals (especially cattle) of Kansas. They resemble each other strikingly. Anthrax and malignant oedema occur in practically all domesticated animals and man, and are often fatal. Blackleg occurs particularly in cattle; man has never been known to be injured by handling the hides or carcasses of cattle that died from this disease. Even the consumption of the meat as food can not be considered as injurious.

Although malignant oedema is a more widely spread disease, it causes fewer deaths by far than either blackleg or anthrax. Of the latter two diseases the first named causes by far the greater number of losses among cattle in Kansas.

### DISEASES SIMILAR.

Although it is, for all practical purposes, impossible for the average farmer or stockman to distinguish between blackleg, anthrax and malignant oedema, the chances are that as a rule he has to deal with blackleg, a disease non-communicable to man, and hence out of the question when body danger to human beings is considered. There is, however, always a chance that the disease is something other than blackleg, especially if it occurs as an isolated case, but a definite diagnosis could not be made without the aid of a very careful bacteriological examination, as a basis. As far as this

goes, therefore, it would be a very wise thing to remain on the safe side and not skin the animal, but burn it on the spot and thus remove further danger by a thorough disinfection of the possible source.

But this is not all by any means. The hides of blackleg victims are the best possible material for the dissemination of the germs of this disease. That the disease can be spread by this means needs no further proof here.

### BLACKLEG COMMON.

Blackleg is a stationary wound disease. This disease occurs only in certain localities, places, sheds, etc., where the germ causing it has gained a foothold in the soil. Certain soils are favorable for the indefinite propagation of this disease germ and hence where once introduced, the soil being favorable to its development, blackleg becomes a permanent visitor. Actual statistics gathered at the State Agricultural experiment station at Manhattan show that blackleg becomes more common every year; it appears in new localities and claims an increasing number of victims in old ones.

One cause of this is the spread, through various agencies, of the blackleg germ. That the transportation of hides from infected animals may play an important role here is hardly questionable. The danger of transporting cholera infected swine is recognized by the laws of the state regulating the transportation of such animals from place to place and practically from one state to another.

### LOSS A MILLION ANNUALLY.

When it is known that the state of Kansas loses annually \$600,000 to \$1,000,000 from blackleg in cattle, and that the other diseases mentioned frequently cause unnecessary losses in live stock and disease and death in human beings, we have sufficient ground to insist that everything within our power should be done to prevent the spread of these diseases.

The first step in this direction is the destruction by burning of the entire carcass of an animal that died of any of these infectious diseases.

The hides of such animals should by no means be transported or utilized in any other way, unless, as before stated, it is done under the strict supervision of a well organized veterinary and sanitary police, and since with our present laws and sanitary regulations this latter is out of the question, there remains only one alternative and that is destruction by burning.

It is the moral duty of every owner of live stock of any kind to see to it that this practice is enforced on his place.

(Signed) PAUL FISHER,  
Bacteriologist, State Board of Health.

### Snowfall During February.

The stock of snow was materially increased during February. The distribution, however, was uneven and for the mountain districts as a whole the snowfall was below the normal for the month, though the depths are more than double those reported at the close of January. As compared with a year ago there is a deficiency over the drainage area of the South Platte, especially at moderate elevations where the depths average about one-fourth as great as they did at the close of February, 1899; the shortage is less marked in the vicinity of timber line. For similar altitudes on the Grand and Gunnison watersheds the values are one-half and three-fourths, respectively. There is comparatively little snow at moderate elevations on the Rio Grande watershed, but on the high mountains the average depth is very close to that reported a year ago, while over the area drained by the Arkansas, the depths are practically the same at corresponding elevations. It may be of interest to note that the greatest precipitation in the mountain districts occurs during March, while the normal amount for April is practically the same east of the continental divide and one-half on the western slope. On the Arkansas river watershed the outlook for water next summer materially improved during the month of February.—Tribune.

### August Flower.

"It is a surprising fact," says Prof. Houton, "that in my travels in all parts of the world, for the last ten years, I have met more people having used Green's August Flower than any other remedy, for dyspepsia, deranged liver and stomach, and for constipation. I find for tourists and salesmen, or for persons filling office positions, where headaches and general bad feelings from irregular habits exist, that Green's August Flower is a grand remedy. It does not injure the system by frequent use, and is excellent for sour stomach and indigestion." Sample bottles free at PALACE DRUG CO.

Sold by dealers in all civilized countries.

We take the following extract from the proceedings of the assessors in Harper county: "The committee on basis of assessment report as follows: 'Asses at full value and then deduct the two hundred dollars exemption. Divide by three and return the result for taxation.'

## THE SOUTHWEST KANSAS CONFERENCE.

The Southwest Kansas Conference of the M. E. church met at Wichita last week and closed its labors Monday. A large attendance of ministers and lay delegates added unusual interest to the proceedings. Laid representation in all conferences would add to the general interests of the church. A cooperation of clergy and laity would be advantageous under all circumstances.

The educational feature is foremost in all church work; and the financial plans are prodigious. Money is largely needed to carry on the progressive work of the church; and the plan to raise \$20,000,000 as a century fund, is being pushed vigorously under the lead of Dr. Mills, secretary of the 20th century fund. The plan to take up the church indebtedness was presented by Dr. Spencer, of Philadelphia, secretary of the church extension society. About \$12,000,000 was held by this society against the many churches; but many church debts had been paid in the year past, notably the one on the church at Dodge City. In Dr. Spencer's report it was shown that Southwest Kansas had made the greatest progress in church building and membership.

The endowment of Winfield college with a fund of \$100,000, is a plan being strongly pushed by Rev. W. H. Rose, and it is meeting with success.

Soule college was also under consideration at the conference. The Eagle says:

"There was considerable discussion over the Soule college at Dodge City, which is said to have been trying to give itself to the conference for several years. The college was first built by the Presbyterians, who were unable to keep it going. It was then voluntarily deeded to the Methodists, but the deed contained a revertible clause to the effect that it should be operated as a college, and in case it was not, to revert to the original owners. The conference Methodists refused to accept the deed on this condition because it would interfere with the college at Winfield. This time the revertible clause was dropped and the college deeded to the Methodists unconditionally, and the church could not do otherwise than to accept. The conference therefore elected two trustees of the property, the Rev. W. J. Martindale and the Rev. Geo. W. Howes, and they will proceed to do the best they can with the property. The college building is said to be among the finest in the state and is worth today \$50,000."

A new charter was granted by the Secretary of State, which included the two new trustees. There are now seven trustees, four of whom reside in Dodge City. They are named as follows: J. H. Crawford, Dr. H. Whitworth, E. H. Vaughan, B. S. Williams, Dodge City, and W. W. Munsell, Chicago.

Under these circumstances the college will become more prosperous and it will have the support of the conference.

It is within the power of the board to make such changes and plans that will insure success and the confidence of the people.

The great part of the work of the conference is taken up in the educational, financial and charitable interests of the church. To maintain so vast an institution as the Methodist Episcopal church requires money and the work of many boards of trustees. There is something more than the sustaining of the individual church; and to maintain the whole is the part of each christian. The spiritual work of the church is not neglected when the educational and financial part is sustained by every member of the church.

Bishop Vincent, who presided over the conference, each morning read and commented on a chapter from the book of the Ephesians. His remarks were wise and profound and edifying. He said the preachers were the servants of the people and the responsibility of the church belonged to the laymen as well as to the preachers.

The bishop condemned the practice of abusing public men. These men do their duty when they are sustained by the people. We must stand by our principles. Righteousness will undermine sin. Indirectly we must root out evil. We must pursue a righteous course. Example was powerful.

He believed in the intellectual more than the emotional character of our religion, but he did not condemn emotion under reasonable bounds.

The lay conference having come in and occupied seats with the regular conference, Saturday morning, the report of their work brought out the question of the probationers and lack of spirituality in the church. It was shown that not more than seven per cent of the probationers joined the church in full membership. The causes were mentioned why the church was declining. Bishop Vincent said it was because the probationers were converted under excitement. He did not favor the practice of many of the itinerant evangelists. He believed in a steady religion for 365 days of the year. He spoke of the effect of strong emotions and their psychological relation to cause and effect—there must of necessity be a receding from the stronger to the

weaker emotion. We did not live in a pitch of excitement.

A life long preparation was needed and then we shall never know all of the kingdom of God, is a sentiment that will meet earnest approval.

Probationers did not find continuously the conditions at time of conversion, and they did not realize full expectation.

Dr. Mills showed that conditions were better than they were 100 years ago, and the world was improving.

Monday the conference passed a resolution which provides that no money shall be collected for Soule college unless authorized by the two conference trustees. The writer found the conference work interesting and his visit was profitable and time well spent.

### THE APPOINTMENTS.

The 18th annual session of the Southwest Kansas Conference of the M. E. church, adjourned at noon Monday. The conference will meet in Newton next year. The following appointments were made for this district:

Dodge City district—W. J. Martindale, presiding elder.

Ashland—D. H. Switzer.  
Bucklin and Spearville—Supplied by H. S. Booth.

Cimarron—Supplied by L. M. Hall.

Coldwater—C. M. Gray.

Dighton—J. L. Ruten.

Dodge City—Dagald McCormick.

Englewood—H. E. Ross.

Garden City—F. C. Fay.

Jetmore—B. Earl Parks.

Hugoton—Supplied by S. A. Coffman.

Leoti—Supplied by J. M. Fitch.

Leoti—Supplied by Fred W. Knapp.

Liberal—E. N. Cunningham.

Meade—W. W. Eayart.

Minneapolis—D. J. M. Jones.

Ness City—Wm. Reece.

Ness City circuit—Supplied by N. C. Calloway.

Richfield—Supplied by E. E. Anderson.

Santa Fe—Supplied by J. L. Renfrow.

Scottsbluff—Carey.

Syracuse—E. E. Robbins.

Tribune—P. W. Door.

F. L. Rutledge is assigned to Turon, Reno county.

Rev. W. R. Weaver is assigned to the charge at Chase, Rice county, which is said to be as good a point as Dodge City, compared to congregation and salary.

Rev. J. L. Patterson is assigned to the Stafford charge.

My mother suffered with chronic diarrhoea for several months. She was attended by two physicians who at last pronounced her case hopeless. She procured one 25-cent bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and five doses gave her permanent relief. I take pleasure in recommending it as the best on the market.—Mrs. F. E. WATSON, Aiken, Ala. Sold by W. S. AMOS.

### A Golden Wedding.

Golden weddings are not frequent, and people who reach the fiftieth anniversary of a wedded life may justly feel that they have attained a rich and ripe experience of wedded joy, hope and bliss. The younger generation look upon the golden jubilee of a married life as a distant enchantment, too far off to be realized. When this period of married life is reached it is eminently proper to solemnize it in an appropriate manner. On Sunday H. J. Strange and wife celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage in this city. They were married in England fifty years ago, and came to America in 1855. There were present at this golden anniversary, sons and daughters, grand and great-grand children. Claude Hart of Trinidad, Colo., a brother of Mrs. Strange, was present, and Mrs. Herbert Capps of Maitland, Colo., a niece, and the following children of Mr. and Mrs. Strange: E. H. Strange and family of Ford county, George Strange of Colorado, Mrs. S. J. Capps and Mrs. L. H. Lewis, Pictet, Colo., Thomas Olive and wife, Dodge City, and eight grand children and four great-grand children. Other friends and relatives were present, and the entire number enjoyed a sumptuous dinner, and a happy and pleasant time was spent. Less than half of the grand children were present. In Mr. Strange's family no death has ever occurred. Mr. and Mrs. Strange were the recipients of some fine and valuable presents. The pleasant family reunion and the hearty congratulations of kith and kin, will smooth the pathway now ending in the golden sunset of life, which we hope the end is yet far distant.

It is very hard to stand idly by and see our dear ones suffer while awaiting the arrival of the doctor. An Albany (N. Y.) dairyman called at a drug store there for a doctor to come and see his child, then very sick with croup. Not finding the doctor in, he left word for him to come at once on his return. He also bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which he hoped would give some relief until the doctor should arrive. In a few hours he returned, saying the doctor need not come, as the child was much better. The druggist, Mr. Otto Scholz, says the family has since recommended Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to their neighbors and friends until he has a constant demand for it from that part of the country. For sale by W. S. AMOS.

### The Building Time.

There are times for all things, it is said. Some periods of time show greater activity in certain lines of business than at other times. Just now when there is general prosperity and confidence in the country, the building movement is forging forward, in response to necessities and demands. In Dodge City there is some prospect of a number of dwelling houses being erected this season, owing to the urgent necessity for more houses. In conversation with E. B. Goodrich, one of our well known contractors, he informed us that lumber and building material could be purchased in Dodge City at \$1 to \$2 a thousand less than in Chicago. This may seem incredible, but it can be verified by facts. Mr. Goodrich lately received the prices on a bill of lumber from the Chicago Lumber Company at Chicago. In comparing the prices with the prices at H. Juncan's lumber yards in Dodge City, he found that a better grade of lumber could be bought here at less price than in Chicago, excepting on sashes and doors, which was only a shade higher; but this cuts only a small figure. The bill for the whole house would be much lower than lumber purchased in Chicago, with a better grade of lumber furnished here. The lumber furnished here is delivered free, and this makes another reduction.

Harry De Baun, another contractor, corroborates Mr. Goodrich's statement, and he says you can buy lumber cheaper in Dodge City than you can in Oklahoma, where he was lately at work, and the lumber here is of much better quality.

Mr. Juncan says lumber can be bought cheaper in Western Kansas, at retail, than in Eastern Kansas, and this is true of all lumber prices in Ford and adjoining counties. We were shown a letter from Topeka, in which it was stated that lumber could be bought cheaper in Dodge City than in Topeka, and reference was made to a bill of lumber amounting to \$6000, bought by a Topeka firm from a local dealer. There are just as good reasons for selling lumber as cheap in Dodge City as anywhere, and we believe if a purchaser will make inquiry he will find sufficient and satisfactory reasons for the statements made in this article.

Across the life of every human being there falls a shadow—a shadow that darkens every gleam of sunshine, that turns every joy to bitterness. It is the shadow of death. In our dreams it haunts us—wide awake, our laughter dies away in a wail of anguish. There is something awful in death as hundreds of friends all over the western half of Kansas who are now lamenting the sudden taking away of Dr. A. S. Chouteau can testify. And yet in the midst of all the sorrow and gloom and seemingly impenetrable darkness, which had birth in his death, there is a ray of hope, of sunshine and of comfort—he did not live in vain. No minister, no physician, no philanthropist, has done by half as much for suffering humanity in this section as did this departed friend during his sojourn among us. As we stood by the side of his grave after the casket containing his remains had been lowered to their last resting place to become as a clod of earth, to moulder back to nothingness, to be eaten by worms, to sleep the centuries away, the thought came to us that if every person upon whom he had bestowed a kindness were present to drop a flower on the coffin there would be no need to fill the grave with the coarse clods of mother earth, that fell with a dull thud and grated harshly upon the ears of the sorrowing friends present to pay a last tribute to their tried and true friend. We knew him as a true friend, in whom there was no variableness or shadow of turning. It is true he had faults, but they were far outnumbered by the good traits, the kindly acts and constancy of his better nature, all of which have taken flight to the mysterious realms of the great beyond, leaving us to feast upon the vision of their faded loveliness. He will long live in memory of a mighty host of friends who knew him as he was, not as he seemed. Sympathy for the afflicted ones, consolation for his friends—peace to his ashes.—Cimarron Jacksonian.

L. D. Einsel of Cimarron, was one of the members of the Masonic Grand Lodge, which met in Topeka recently, and desiring to put the best foot foremost went into a barber shop and got his hair cut. Inquiring what his bill was the barber said, "that's all right. I won't charge you anything. L. D. says, how is that? O, I'll get more than enough alfalfa seed out of that hair to pay me for my work, replied the tonsorial artist. It pays to live in a country where they raise alfalfa.—Santa Fe Monitor.

Quickly satisfactory, permanently pleasing—Beggs' Hair Renewer. Removes dandruff stops hair falling out, restores natural growth and color, cures all scalp diseases. "Am glad to recommend so excellent a preparation." Mrs. J. E. Grouseman, Mobile, Ala. For sale by W. F. PINE.

## ROYAL Baking Powder

Made from pure cream of tartar.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

### REAL ESTATE SALES.

S. H. Conaway, register of deeds, is busy every hour of the day making record of real estate transactions. The activity in real estate transfers is an evidence that Ford county lands are not only available but saleable. The real estate movement has hardly begun. A year or two ago lands were hardly marketable, but the sales the past two months indicate a healthy revival in that line.

We make mention of only a few sales of lands:

M. F. McMillan of Nickerson, bought of Alex. Mullendore the farm of the latter in Grandview township, paying \$350 cash. Mr. Mullendore bought 160 acres of Sam Crawford, paying \$360.

W. T. Coolidge, paid \$1340 taxes on lands in township 25, range 22, which were lately purchased by the Topeka City Real Estate and Trust Company. The lands embrace 21 quarters and lie south of Spearville. The purchase price was \$5400, cash.

James Martin and Cliff P. Markley bought of Dr. S. Galland 40 acres of bottom land, in alfalfa, 2 miles east of the city, paying \$1500, spot cash.

Russell & Crane bought of Reeves & Kirkpatrick section 35, township 25, range 26, Royal township, at one dollar an acre. This is a good piece of land, and the price is considered cheap.

The Meade Baptist church is having a steady substantial growth. Rev. Robinson, the pastor, is a quiet, sincere minister, and a model christian—one who humbly holds aloft the cross that points to higher motives and brings heaven nearer earth. Such qualifications the true preacher must have. The world needs a breathing, living, growing religion.—Meade Globe.

We have saved many doctor bills since we began using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in our home. We keep a bottle open all the time and whenever any of my family or myself begin to use the Cough Remedy, and as a result we never have to send away for a doctor and incur a large doctor bill, for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy never fails to cure. It is certainly a medicine of great merit and worth.—D. S. MEARLE, General Merchant and Farmer, Mattie, Bedford county, Pa. For sale by W. S. AMOS.

Walter Pine delivers the Topeka State Journal anywhere in town at ten cents per week. For general, state and railroad news the Journal is unexcelled. \*

A. R. De Fluert, editor of the Journal, Doylestown, Ohio, suffered for a number of years from rheumatism in his right shoulder and side. He says: "My right arm at times was entirely useless. I tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and was surprised to receive relief almost immediately. The Pain Balm has been a constant companion of mine ever since and it never fails. For sale by W. S. AMOS.

"Geographical Reader of South America, is another of the series by Frank Carpenter, issued by the American Book Co., calculated to make the children love and understand Geography. One teacher who has recently examined and used these books says they are simply invaluable to the teacher in class work. The old fashioned way (consisting largely of "map questions") of teaching Geography is passing. Children remember "map questions" about as long they are looking at the map. If they can read something that interests them concerning a place and then find it on a map they will remember its location. Carpenter's Geographical Reader of South America, American Book Co., Chicago, Ill., price 60 cents.

The best Salve in the World is Bannan Salve. It is made from a prescription by a world wide known skin specialist and is positively the most healing salve for piles, burns, scalds, ulcers, running sores and all skin diseases. W. S. AMOS.